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Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court-house.

April 23, 1858.

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Sept. 3, 1857—14.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL, W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals, at Frankfort.

May 5, 1858—14.

W. H. FINNELL.

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May 5, 1858—14.

F. GRAHAM.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.

I WISH to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the

waters of the Elk River, about 1½ miles from its

mouth, and about 1½ miles from the town of Elizabethtown.

The land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the

land a good sized Log House containing four rooms,

and several outbuildings, a garden, and a small supply

house for all your needs.

Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—

women between 25 and 40 years old.

Also, two negro men, good drivers and laborers—

men between 25 and 40 years old.

Also, two negro children, boys, about 10 years old.

Also, two negro children, girls, about 10 years old.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858

Citizenship.

We are truly falling into evil ways in the United States, and if we continue in them much longer our nationality will be destroyed and the frame of our Government go to pieces. The party in power seems determined to perpetuate their misrule at any and every sacrifice, nor does it matter to their leaders how disreputable and destructive are the means employed so that the end may be attained. To secure their lease up on the public treasury they will scruple at nothing, but will violate Constitutions, and turn and dodge and squirm, regardless of what is due to consistency, to virtuous principles, or even to common decency. At one period in our history when it suited to catch the popular prejudice, all who did not vote and act with them were "British bought," or the advocates of letting into banking institutions in the United States gold belonging to foreigners owing no allegiance to but investing their means amongst us, solely to corrupt and ultimately to own our country,—as in the case of their resisting the re-chartering of the United States Bank. And now that same foreign element so despised and so fought against in the past is not only welcome here, but has become the peculiarly devoted, essential, and necessary element for the protection, preservation and perpetuity of our republican institutions,—all ways provided they play into the hands of the party which so habitually toadies upon and flatters them. We know of no surer sign of this tendency to uproot all that savors of nationality than the Democratic doctrine as to the rights of aliens to vote at our elections in the Territories and States. Did it ever enter into the minds of any of our people, save of the reckless Demagogues who will one year cry "down with a Bank that has foreign stockholders in it," and the next year injure their lungs in singing hosannas to the right of these same foreigners to come in person, with or without their gold, and help to rule our country, to reflect for a moment upon the rapid gelt in which we are progressing to utter ruin as a nation?

If the theory of the Democracy is correct, the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, "we, the people of the United States," should be amended by adding "and of all other countries, kindred, and tongues" (at least so many as will assist in keeping the Democratic party in power,) "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, &c., &c., and to secure the blessings of liberty (not to ourselves and our posterity) but to the honest and dishonest, the farmer, mechanic, thief and vagrant of all countries, do ordain and establish a Constitution of the United States." But has it not been taught always by the good and great men of this country that our fathers framed a Constitution for themselves and their posterity, and such persons from other countries as should become citizens of the United States in the way and form prescribed by that Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof? And when that Constitution, which, within the limits defined therein, is superior to the Constitutions of the States, says that Congress shall have the power to provide a uniform rule for making citizens of the United States, is it not plain that no State, by Constitution or laws, has the power to say that citizens shall be made in any other way?

Citizenship of the United States, either native or naturalized, was once regarded by its possessors as a high and responsible right and privilege, shielded and protected by the mighty power of the United States. Now the dearest rights connected with this great honor can be acquired by any and every one at the low price of a year's or six month's residence in some county of some of the States, or an hour's residence in some of the Territories. Truly we may be called in derision a great people when our doors are open to the jail emptyings of all Europe and Asia, (Africa, we believe, is not included,) and they can, on such easy terms, become as active as we are in the management of our Government! The thought that we may have to stand at the place of voting by the side of such citizens is truly sickening, and the American citizen in voluntarily recoils from the idea that his elective right, whether attained by the shedding of his ancestor's blood in the Revolution or granted by the laws of our country, is of no more value than the six months' residence of a man who has not so much as thrown off his allegiance to the Government of his birth nor sworn that he would sustain and support this Government or stand by the native born and regularly naturalized citizens in doing so. Truly our republican honors are more easily earned than the Red Ribbon of France or the Garter of England; and those acts of Congress which require a five years' residence after a sworn declaration of intention to become a citizen has been made, and proof by creditable witnesses that the applicant during that time has been attached to our form of Government and is worthy of being admitted to citizenship, have become the mere sport and laughing stock of this fast age.

The Constitution of the United States was made for the people of the United States resident therein at the time of its adoption, for their posterity, and for such as should, after its adoption, become citizens in the way and mode prescribed by the Congress of the United States. The first paragraph of the act passed by Congress in 1802 is in these words: "That any alien being a free white person may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise"; then follow the conditions. This is the act yet in force regulating naturalization, and it shows that when a man desired to become a citizen of the United States, or of any one of them, he had to comply with the conditions of that act. First, he had to declare in some Court of Record his intention to become a citizen at least three years before he could take the final oath. Second, when his three years of probation expired he had to show to the satisfaction of the Court that he had resided in the United States five years at least and in the State or Territory where he applied one year at least; that during all that time he had behaved as a man of good moral character, was attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and was well disposed towards the good order and happiness of the same.

Thirdly, after swearing to renounce all foreign allegiance and all titles of nobility, if he had any, he became a citizen of the United States. If the Constitution is the supreme law, and the acts of Congress made in pursuance thereof are binding, and if this power to provide for the naturalization of foreigners is given to Congress alone, pray how can a State make citizens?

To look a little further into the spirit of the thing, let us ask, if the Constitution was made for those who were people of the United States at the time of its adoption, for their posterity, and for such as should thereafter become citizens in the way and manner prescribed by the Congress of the United States, how it can be made to protect, shield, or apply to any person claiming citizen ship other than through its requirements? To say that a citizen can be made in any other way is absurd. To say that a State can make a citizen or confer on an alien the rights of a citizen is to say that the authority of the State over the subject is equal to, if not greater than that of the United States; and it is equivalent to contending that a State may extend rights to an alien which the United States cannot extend.

To establish our position that the framers of the Constitution meant that citizens were only to be made by the way prescribed by the Congress of the United States, and that none other than those should be electors for federal officers, it is only necessary to go back and give application to that instrument itself. When it took effect, all who had taken part in the Revolution or remained behind to become citizens and took part in framing the Governments, State and National, were counted citizens. They constituted electors for the States and for the United States. Those afterwards coming in from other countries were to be made citizens of the United States and, consequently, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States in which they might settle, by virtue of being naturalized according to the laws of Congress. The Constitution begins almost in conferring power with the declaration that members of the House of Representatives should be chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and that electors in each State should have the qualifications requisite for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Now, who were the electors when the Constitution took effect? They were all citizens of the United States; and were so declared to be by the Constitution itself, as it embraced all of the people of the several States who adhered to our fortunes and had adopted this as their own country, and accepted the Constitution of the United States without any formal or other naturalization. Then this Constitution coming in and providing our only way of making citizens, the States had no right to make electors out of any others than citizens at the adoption of the Constitution and all its regularly naturalized in pursuance thereof. Any other idea would pre-serve the strange and inconsistent anomaly of having a Constitution made by and for the people of the United States and their posterity, and yet carried forward, conducted and managed, in part at least, by persons resident in the States yet owing allegiance to a foreign country.

The idea that the framers of the Constitution intended that electors for federal officers might be aliens and continue so for life, and yet provided that no one should be a Representative for two years, or one term, in Congress, unless he had been for at least seven years a citizen of the Northern Bank. For such a place no man was better fitted. His thorough knowledge of the whole subject of finance, his sound practical judgment and strict integrity eminently qualified him to discharge the duties of so responsible a station; and it, perhaps, not too much to say that his influence more than that of any other man has been effectual in shaping the banking policy and maintaining the soundness of the currency of the State. But it is not in that department above that his worth is to be estimated. In the relations of life, domestic and social, as well as business, Mr. Scott was distinguished by the most exemplary virtues. He was a devout husband, a tender and affectionate father, a kind and considerate master, a faithful and obliging friend, an honest man and a consistent Christian. The prevailing characteristic of his life, perhaps, was his perfect integrity; the sovereign rule of principle of his soul; the instinctive recoil of his nature from everything that had the look of littleness or meanness; the strength of will, the firmness of purpose with which he adhered upon all occasions and under all circumstances to what he conceived to be the true and the right. In this respect he was unyielding to the last. He would make no compromise with dishonesty, he would make no concession of principle; it was valued above every other consideration, dearer than life itself. For nearly a half century a resident of this city, occupying a public position, brought into contact with all classes of men, he has lived so as to command the confidence and affection of the entire community, and dying, to leave behind him a name which is a synonym for truth and virtue and all that is pure and excellent in man. Such language, ordinarily, I admit, would be vain and empty panegyric. There are but few men of whom it could be spoken in truth; but, in saying so much of him I feel sure that I do not transcede the strictest propriety, but am only giving expression to that just appreciation of the man and of his virtues, which is in the heart and upon the lips of all who knew him.

"Mr. Scott, united with the 1st Presbyterian church of this city during the great revival of 1828; he afterwards transferred his membership to the 2d Presbyterian church, in whose communion he has since lived and died. As a Christian, his piety was never forward or conspicuous, (too little so, perhaps,) but rather of the modest and contemplative type which shrinks from the observation of the public, and prefers to exercise its faith and cherish its hope in seclusion and retirement. Indeed, modesty was one of the prominent and most beautiful traits of his character, for while he was prompt and fearless in the utterance of every opinion and the discharge of every duty which his station or circumstances required of him, he was obtrusive in nothing. He exequed all men to be the least conscious of the high regard in which he was held, shrinking with unaffected diffidence from the praises of men which were not equalled by his eminent desert. No man, however, took a deeper interest in the prosperity of the church; no man waited more punctually and promptly upon the ordinances of God's house, no man gave more earnest and delighted attention to the preaching of the cross. Other subjects might fail to interest him—this never did. He never grew weary of hearing of Christ. He was an ardent lover of the church of his choice, and a large and cheerful contributor to her benevolent enterprises. But to my mind the most striking feature of his christian character was his strong and simple faith in the word of God. He had no doubts, no misgivings, as to its truth. He rested with absolute, undoubted confidence upon the promises of Jehovah. He trusted with all the ease and beautiful simplicity of a little child in the grace and righteousness of the Redeemer. Like Abraham, he literally believed God. His faith staggered at nothing, however difficult or mysterious, which he found in the scriptures. And it was this faith which, dwelling like a victorious, all conquering power in his soul enabled him to preserve so long and so perfectly his christian integrity, and at last when the critical hour came to die, without fear, resigning his soul in perfect confidence and a good hope through grace into the hands of his Heavenly Father.

The shortness of life is very often owing to the irregularities of the liver.

"For the last few months of his life he was a

Miss Lizzie Carroll.—The concert given in this city on last Tuesday by this talented vocalist was listened to by an audience which hardly equalled our expectation in point of numbers. What they wanted in numbers, however, they made up in appreciation of Miss Carroll's powers. The performance on the piano by Mr. Lenzell was highly creditable, and S. C. Bell, Esq., who had volunteered his services, gave that pleasure which he usually imparts with his well cultivated voice.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Edward Brown, formerly of Tennessee, committed suicide at the Grange House, Lagrange, Mo., last Saturday morning, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He left behind him this note:

"I die by my own hand. Cause—Poverty and want of employment."

E. BROWN.
[Exchange.]

More likely whisky and the want of sense was the cause.

The "occasional" correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "I speak of what I know when I say that Jefferson Davis is bitterly hostile to the late course of the Administration on the Kansas question."

We clip the above piece of fudge from the Louisville Democrat, and the editor of that paper knew very well when he published it, that there was not one iota of truth in it. Jefferson Davis spoke in the Senate last winter in favor of the President's Kansas policy, and voted first for the original bill for the admission of Kansas, and afterwards for the English bill. He is a true hearted Southerner, in whose can be found no tincture of Free-willism or treason to his native South.—*Press byter Herald.*

The editor could not conscientiously have said that in Jefferson Davis there is no treason to the country, to the United States of North America. But fealty to our common country is not unfrequently called treason to the South.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF GERMANS.—We see it stated that extensive preparations are making in New York for a national convention of Germans in that city, to be composed of delegates from the various German emigration societies throughout the Union, the object being to urge the enactment of laws for the better protection of emigrants. The convention is to commence on the 1st of October, and be continued for three or four days.

LEHIGH CONVENTION.—The plauters of the river counties have agreed to meet in Convention at Greenville, Washington county, Miss., on Monday, the 11th of October next, for the consideration of matters connected with the Mississippi levees.

LEXINGTON is again infested by incendiaries. Several stables have been set on fire within the last few days, and one owned by W. A. Pulliam was totally destroyed.

We find the following tribute to the memory of MATTHEW T. SCOTT, a sincerely loved and highly venerated citizen of Lexington, in the *Observer & Reporter*. It is an extract from a funeral sermon by Rev. R. G. Brank:

"MATTHEW T. SCOTT was a native of Pennsylvania, but at an early age came to Kentucky, and in the year 1810 to the city of Lexington, where he has since resided. For the last fifty years he has been connected with some one or other of the banking institutions of our State, and at the time of his death was President of the Northern Bank. For such a place no man was better fitted. His thorough knowledge of the whole subject of finance, his sound practical judgment and strict integrity eminently qualified him to discharge the duties of so responsible a station; and it, perhaps, not too much to say that his influence more than that of any other man has been effectual in shaping the banking policy and maintaining the soundness of the currency of the State. But it is not in that department above that his worth is to be estimated. In the relations of life, domestic and social, as well as business, Mr. Scott was distinguished by the most exemplary virtues. He was a devout husband, a tender and affectionate father, a kind and considerate master, a faithful and obliging friend, an honest man and a consistent Christian.

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GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
DEALER IN
Confectioneries & Groceries,
CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT G. A. ROBERTSON'S,
April 23, 1855.

WHISKY—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by GEO. A. ROBERTSON,
April 23, 1855.

For the Toilet.
LOGGINS, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, &c., at GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

WINES—THE best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES, cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.
GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

TEAS! TEAS!!
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR (bulk, a superior article at) APRIL 23, 1855.
GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Beneficent Institution, established by special endorsement for the relief of the sick and distressed, affected with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

TO all persons afflicted with Sexual Diseases, such as SPERMAK RHMEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCE, GONORRHEA, CLEET, SYPHILIS, the Vice of ONANISM, &c., &c.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful curse of human life, caused by sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, seven years ago directed their Consulting Physician, Dr. CHARLES H. COFFEE, ACT worthy of the name, open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits, &c., &c., in extreme poverty, to FUND THE MICHIGAN FEE FREE OF CHARGE, and in addition to this the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors, in a review of the past, find amazement that their labors in this sphere have been successful, have their benevolence to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Just Published by the Association, a Report on SPERMATIK RHMEA, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, which will be sent by mail, on a sealed letter envelope, FREE OF CHARGE on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. GEORGE E. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 3 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Order of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, President.

Sept. 9, 1855—w&tly.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTSON, on the 2nd day of April, 1855, in the county of Franklin, murdered James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Robertson, and his delivery to the Justices of the County of Pendleton, county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1855, and in the 63rd year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD
SAMSON BROWN, Secretary of State.

By T. P. A. BISHOP, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
SAID ROBERTSON is about 25 or 26 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 180 to 200 pounds; hair of a yellow color, light brown; eyes brown; nose large and stooping; small head well tapered; wear whiskers and mustache; wound on his breast made by a knife; blue eyes. It is believed there are marks on his arms made by introducing coloring matter.

Proclamation by the Governor.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that W. H. ROBERTSON, son of the above, on the 24th day of December, 1855, became necessary before the fact to the murder of his wife by poison, in the county of Henry, and she died from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JOHN Q. A. KING, acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Porter, and his delivery to the Jailer of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1855, and in the sixtieth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: JOHN Q. A. KING.
SAMSON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
SAID PORTER is about 25 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; weight 180 to 200 pounds; hair of a yellow color, light brown; eyes brown; nose large and stooping; small head well tapered; wear whiskers and mustache; wound on his breast made by a knife; blue eyes. It is believed there are marks on his arms made by introducing coloring matter.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did kill and murder his wife, Mrs. Jackson, in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the Jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1855, and in the 63rd year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD,
SAMSON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.
SAID TRAILOR is about 30 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; hair black; heavy built and stout; black eyes; eye brows, black and heavy, with rather dark countenance, and looks out at you through the eyes; brown hair; one or two small scars about his face, probably a scab chin and cheek; a farmer by occupation; is a married man, and it is believed his wife is now with him.

Proclamation by the Governor.

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